

APPENDIX.

Chronology of Events, March 2-10, 1939²⁵

March 2.—Four new men report for work (4 R. 1941, 1943, 1949, 1955)

7:30 a. m. shop committee discusses matter with factory manager and Company president (1 R. 319-322, 467-469; 2 R. 652-654, 971-972; 3 R. 1199-1200)

In evening local Union president writes international union president asking authorization to strike (4 R. 1575, 1891)

March 3.—Union votes strike at noon-hour meeting, 50 to 21, and secretary reports vote to international president by letter (4 R. 1576, 1895)²⁶

During afternoon Union committee requests conference with petitioner; and meeting is arranged for next working day, Monday, March 6 (3 R. 1201)²⁷

²⁵ The Board witnesses were in great confusion and error in their original testimony with respect to the dates of the hiring of the four men and of the events following. The Board's decision refers to the errors as to chronology of these witnesses and finds that the dates hereinafter stated are the correct dates (1 R. 237, 248, 250, 257, 258).

²⁶ The Board finds that the minutes of the Union meetings at which the strike vote was taken incorrectly recite the date (1 R. 258). Those minutes were not written until many months afterwards and the date was then filled in from memory (4 R. 1572-1573). The minutes, written in August 1939, recited that the strike vote meeting was on February 28 (4 R. 1839). The trustworthiness of the minutes may be judged by the minutes' recital of the vote being 61 to 23 (4 R. 1839), whereas the letter written on the day of the meeting by the secretary of the Union to the president of the international gave the vote as 50 to 21 (4 R. 1895).

²⁷ At first the Union witnesses falsely testified that they tried for a number of days to get an appointment to see the Company president; they were then under the impression that the strike vote had been taken February 28, and they testified that the factory manager "stalled" them for many days about this proposed meeting (1 R.

March 4.—Union's international president replies to Union's letter of March 2 that it is not possible to sanction strike without results of strike vote by local (4 R. 1893)

March 5.—Sunday

March 6.—Representatives of employer and employees have long conference and discussion set forth in Point I(B) of the argument *supra*

March 7.—Union expels Schrambeck (1 R. 257; 4 R. 1841)

March 8.—Union delivers to factory manager written demand for discharge of Schrambeck for undisclosed reason under threat of "drastic action" (4 R. 1915); manager declines to discharge Schrambeck (4 R. 1845)

March 9.—Union president sends factory manager second peremptory demand for immediate dismissal of Schrambeck (4 R. 1917)

March 10.—Local Union receives strike authorization from international union (1 R. 330, 476)

Union immediately confers with factory president; meeting adjourned until after lunch; meeting resumed without reaching agreement (see note 19, *supra*)

2:30 p. m. strike begins (2 R. 979).

319, 322, 470-471, 528). Later it was conclusively established that the strike vote was taken on March 3 (4 R. 1891, 1895), that the application for the appointment with the employer's representatives was not made until the afternoon of that day (2 R. 973; 3 R. 1201), and that it was granted for the very first ensuing working day, the following Monday; and the Board so found (1 R. 258, 248). The Board witnesses then changed their testimony as to the chronology (4 R. 1542-1546, 1558, 1566, 1572-1580).